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contrast to the other type of action; the anæsthetic type can sometimes be maintained for long periods in fatiguing positions, (if the muscles are not put to a maximum exertion), without fatigue. Points of resemblance in the long continuance of moderate contraction are shown between this second type and suggested catalepsy and contractures. These types were not found in all subjects, nor must they be too closely connected with sensibility and anæsthesia. From the detailed observations of the article we cull the following. In hysterical hemianæsthesia the sound side is generally increased in power, in hysterical hemiplegia even more so. The dynamometric pressure is greater in each hand when acting by itself than in conjunction with the other, (a fact which Binet explains by the difficulty which hysterics experience in dividing their attention); the bilateral dynamographic curves are longer and flatter than the unilateral; and the reaction-times are much longer for both hands, especially on the anæsthetic side, when reaction is made with both hands than when each reacts by itself.

*Recent experiments in crystal-vision.* Proc. of Soc. for Psych. Research (Eng.). June, 1889.

The first half of this paper is devoted to an interesting historical account, from which it appears that "crystal-vision," under various names and making use of various reflecting surfaces, (bowls of water, gems, mirrors, pools of ink in the palm of the hand, sword blades, and even finger-nails), some times to communicate with the gods, some times with devils, openly or under ban, has been practiced for 3000 years in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the ends of the earth. The crystal-gazer looking into some one of these polished surfaces sees more or less elaborate visions. The lady who contributes the article has herself this uncommon faculty, and speaks from personal experience of upwards of 70 cases. If she has a grain too little skepticism as to telepathy, she nevertheless approaches the subject in an eminently matter-of-fact and open-minded fashion. Her experiences fall into 3 groups: "1. After-images or recrudescence memories, often rising thus and thus only from the sub-conscious strata to which they had sunk. 2. Objectivations of ideas or images (*a*) consciously or (*b*) unconsciously in the mind of the percipient. 3. Visions, possibly telepathic or clairvoyant, implying acquirement of knowledge by super-normal means." Under the first come casual impressions *e. g.* of objects seen on a walk, completely forgotten, later seen in the crystal, and with difficulty traced to the original circumstances. Under the second are classed (*a*) the images called up by the gazer, (*e. g.* groups of figures that, once voluntarily projected into the crystal, go on to actions quite unexpected by the gazer), or things that lie "on the mind," though not actually in consciousness; (*b*) odds and ends of images from the unconscious, to which the author refers as in general "so grotesque and commonplace" as "not to administer greatly to one's self-esteem." Of the third class not very many are reported, and none of these have reference to important events, unless it be one, which may be taken as a sample of all, where the crystal revealed a man with a muffled face looking into a small window from the outside, an image which was realized a few days later in the case of a fireman when the house was on fire and a muffled-face fireman looked into such a window. Some of these visions were so fully objective that their parts could be enlarged with a magnifying glass. The author confesses to more than ordinary powers of visualization without her crystal.

*Versuche über den Einfluss des Schlafes auf den Stoffwechsel.* H. LAEHR. Allg. Zeitsch. f. Psychiatrie. 1889. p. 286-317.

While the amount of nitrogen given off does not change, it is known that in sleep less carbonic acid is given off and less oxygen is taken up